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- 130 for highway safety improvement program purposes. In addition, up to 2 percent of the section 130 funds apportioned to a State may be used for compilation and analysis of safety data for the annual report to the FHWA Division Administrator required under §924.15(a)(2) on the progress being made to implement the railway-highway grade crossing program.
- (e) Highway safety improvement projects may also be implemented with other funds apportioned under 23 U.S.C. 104(b) subject to the eligibility requirements applicable to each program.
- (f) Award of contracts for highway safety improvement projects shall be in accordance with 23 CFR part 635 and part 636, where applicable, for highway construction projects, 23 CFR part 172 for engineering and design services contracts related to highway construction projects, or 49 CFR part 18 for non-highway construction projects.
- (g) All safety projects funded under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(5), including safety projects under any other section, shall be accounted for in the statewide transportation improvement program and reported on annually in accordance with §924.15.
- (h) The Federal share of the cost for most highway safety improvement projects carried out with funds apportioned to a State under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(5) shall be a maximum of 90 percent. In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 120(a) or (b), the Federal share may be increased to a maximum of 95 percent by the sliding scale rates for States with a large percentage of Federal lands. In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 120(c), projects such as roundabouts, traffic control signalization, safety rest areas, pavement markings, or installation of traffic signs, traffic lights, guardrails, impact attenuators, concrete barrier end treatments, breakaway utility poles, or priority control systems for emergency vehicles or transit vehicles at signalized intersections may be funded at up to 100 percent Federal share, except not more than 10 percent of the sums apportioned under 23 U.S.C. 104 for any fiscal year shall be used at this Federal share rate. In addition, for railway-highway grade crossings, the Federal share may amount up to 100 percent for projects

for signing, pavement markings, active warning devices, and crossing closures, subject to the 10 percent limitation for funds apportioned under 23 U.S.C. 104 in a fiscal year.

(i) The implementation of the HSIP in each State shall include a process for implementing highway safety improvement projects in accordance with the procedures set forth in 23 CFR part 630, subpart A (Preconstruction Procedures: Project Authorization and Agreements).

§924.13 Evaluation.

- (a) The HSIP evaluation process shall include the evaluation of the overall HSIP and the SHSP. It shall:
- (1) Include a process to analyze and assess the results achieved by the HSIP in reducing the number of crashes, fatalities and serious injuries, or potential crashes, and in reaching the performance goals identified in §924.9(a)(3)(ii)(G).
- (2) Include a process to evaluate the overall SHSP on a regular basis as determined by the State and in consultation with the FHWA to:
- (i) Ensure the accuracy and currency of the safety data;
- (ii) Identify factors that affect the priority of emphasis areas, strategies, and proposed improvements; and
- (iii) Identify issues that demonstrate a need to revise or otherwise update the SHSP.
- (b) The information resulting from the process developed in §924.13(a)(1) shall be used:
- (1) For developing basic source data in the planning process in accordance with §924.9(a)(1);
- (2) For setting priorities for highway safety improvement projects;
- (3) For assessing the overall effectiveness of the HSIP; and
 - (4) For reporting required by §924.15.
- (c) The evaluation process may be financed with funds made available under 23 U.S.C. 104(b)(1), (3), and (5), 105, 402, and 505, and for metropolitan planning areas, 23 U.S.C. 104(f).

§924.15 Reporting.

(a) For the period of the previous year, each State shall submit to the FHWA Division Administrator no later